THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, March 31, 1807. No. 1071.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy, and dispatch.*

CASH

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean WOOD ASHES, until the first day of June next, at the rate of One Shilling and Three Pence per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for POT ASH.

Pittsburgh *December* 30, 1806. 3m

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUSE, well finished, near the Market House, to be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a generous price will be given.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures, *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sae

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

Whiskey, Peach Brandy, Flour, Oats, Corn, and Hay, will be taken in exchange for SALT. Apply to,

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1807. 3m.

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 6th day of April next, the following described property, to wit:—

One hundred and seven acres of land, more or less, situate in Versailles township, on the bank of the Monongahela river, about one mile below M'Kee's Port, including the mouth of Crooked run, adjoining lands of John Walker, William Whitman, and others, on which is a shingled house and one end of a barn, and about 40 acres cleared, 8 of which is meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Shearer.

Seventy three acres and sixty two perches of land, more or less, and allowance, with about 25 acres cleared, a cabbin, with a cellar and stone chimney, situate in St. Clair township, about 4 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of James Brison, Archibald M'Dermit, and the Pittsburgh manor. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Sheriff, deceased, (who was special bail of John Patterson) in the hands of his administratrix Martha Sheriff.

Also, all the right, title and interest of John Thome of, in and to one-fourth part of the following lots of ground in Jones's district of Depreciation land in Pine township, viz. No. 7, containing two hundred acres—No. 12, two hundred and thirty-seven acres—No. 24, two hundred acres—and No. 25, two hundred acres. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Thome. To be sold by

WM. M'CANDLESS, Shff.

Pittsburgh, March 16th, 1807.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Beaver county, South Beaver township, on the 22d instant, a bound lad, about 16 years of age. Whoever takes up said boy and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

ROBERT EDGAR.

February 26, 1807.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on the corner of Grant, Second, and Third Street. This property is on the street through which the state road passes leading from this town to Greensburgh, and is well situated for any kind of Business. The above will be sold in quarters, or altogether, to suit the purchaser.—The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in three months, and the remaining third in nine months from the day of sale. A good title will be given to the purchaser.

I will also sell Two Lots in M'Kees Port No. 70 and 132. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Wood Street, near Graham's Ferry.

ROBERT J. CLOW.

Pittsburgh, *March* 9, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

BY the executors, the following property of the late Andrew Jamison deceased. Two large brick houses in Wood street, Pittsburgh, between Third and Fourth streets, with one lot adjoining. One house in Market street, now occupied by Mr. M'Nickle, near the corner of Third street, and one lot of ground in the town of Erie at the corner of the diamond.

The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in six months, and the remaining third, in twelve months, from the day of sale.

The above property for which a good title will be given, will be sold, either in lots or together as may suit the puschaser.

For further particulars apply to the subscribers who will inform applicants of the day of sale.

GEORGE ROBINSON.
DAVID M'ELHENEY.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1806. tf.

Banton & Miltenberger,

(Lately from Philadelphia.)

Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10*th*, 1806.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

FOR SALE.

LAKE SALT, by the Barrel,
Ditto FISH, by the ditto.
And a few Barrels of
COUNTRY SUGAR.

T. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1807. tf

FOR SALE.

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

LOSS OF THE *ÆNEAS TRANSPORT.*

Extract of a letter from an officer at Quebec, to his friend in the neighbourhood of Bath.

"QUEBEC, *July*, 6, 1806.

"Yesterday, five soldiers of the 100th regiment, who embarked on board a transport, which was supposed to have been lost, from the length of time she had been missing, arrived in a brig from Pool, that touched at Newfoundland, and brought the above men from that island. They give a more melancholy account of a shipwreck and circumstances that followed it, than I ever heard in either real or fictitious story; from one of them are collected the following particulars:—He says, that about four o'clock in the morning of the 23d of October last, their vessel, the *Æneas Transport*, struck on a rock with such force, that they saw she must soon become a wreck. For the first five minutes all the women and children clung to their husbands and fathers; but in a short time, a wave came with such violence, as swept, he supposes, 250 of ther people from the deck, out of 347, which was the number on board before. The rock soon forced its way through all the decks; and 36 of the survivors were before eight o'clock, driven on a small island, about a quarter of a mile from where the vessel struck—at that time she was gone entirely to pieces. He cannot positively say how they got on shore, but he supposes they were floated on part of the wreck. He remembers to have seen one of the boys endeavouring to save a major Bertram, who, having his arm broken by some timber, was on the point of sinking: he held him up as long as his strength permitted; but to save his own life was at length obliged to let go his hold, and the major perished. The 35 who landed on the island, consisted of seven sailors, and part of 100th regiment, two of which were officers, lieutenant Dawson and ensign Faulkner. They had the mortification to find the wind change instantly as they landed, and drive every thing out to sea, so that not an implement of any kind was saved from the wreck. Mr. Faulkner was correct in his idea of the situation: he knew that the main land which they saw about a mile distant, was Newfoundland, and that they were about 300 miles from St. John's.

"After passing one night on the little island, they formed a raft, and 30 of them arrived safe on the main land—four had previously died, one of whom was the poor fellow who had tried to save the major, and another was missing who crawled from his comrades that he might die in quietness, having both his legs broken, but he was found about 8 days after in a shocking state, with his feet frozen off; but he still miraculously survives, and is one of the five who arrived here. The greater part directed their course to where the sun rose, leaving behind them the above man and two others, who were unable to walk, from their bruises.—Lieut. Dawson was not able to keep up with the party after the first day, and two of the soldiers stayed back to attend him: one of whom is the person who gave me these particulars.

"After toiling on for 14 days, without eating any thing but berries, poor Dawson was unable to stand without support, and on their reaching the bank of a river, he (the informant) attempted to carry him over on his back; but having waded in as high as his neck, he was obliged to return and lay him down upon the bank, where he entreated the faithful fellows to make the best of their way and leave him to his fate—at the same time squeesing them affectionately by the hands, and entreating them to inform his father of his melancholy end. Here the honest Hibernian (the 100th regiment was raised entirely in that knigdom) burst into a flood of tears before he could proceed. "We stayed with him," he resumed, "until we knew not whether he was alive or dead." He described Mr. Dawson not to be above 17 years of age, upwards of six feet high, and very thin, all circumstances unfavorable for a person to undergo fatigue and abstinence.

"After leaving poor Dawson, they travelled, or rather wandered, in a weak, feeble state, for twelve days more; making in the whole 26 days; subsisting upon what nature presented to them in a cold barren land; but after the first four or five days they never felt hunger; and, in fact, their misfortunes were so great as (to use his own expressions) to kill hunger and deprive them of a sense of feeling; and the snow for the last two days was so deep as to prevent their getting the accustomed berries.

"These two wretches were at last found by a man belonging to a hunting party, who, not expecting to meet any human being in that desolate region, and taking them at a distance for deer, had concealed himself behind a fallen tree, with his gun pointed at one of them, when his dog jumping towards them began to bark, and convinced him of his error. When they related their shipwreck and sufferings to the huntsman, the tears stole down his cheeks; and taking his maukasins from his feet, he gave them to the poor fellows, and invited them to his hunting-cabin, which he said was but one mile off, but the real distance was at lest twelve, in which, by degrees he enticed them to proceed. When they approached the hut, four or five men came out with long bloody knives in

their hands, and my informant says, that he turned to his comrade and said—" after all that we have escaped; are we brought here to be butchered and eat up?" But we soon fond our mistake, the men had been cutting some deer, the fruit of their chace, and our appearance soon drew the pity of these bloody-handed men, and when they produced a bottle of rum, we were convinced they were real christians! It appears that they received every possible comfort from these hunters, who from the description they had received, set out in search of the others; they succeeded in finding the man who remained the first day on the island, and the other two who were unable to leave the shore. The two who had accompanied Mr. Dawson, had not made any great progress in the 26 days they were travelling; the places they were found at was not at any considerable distance from the spot where they set off; so that in the woody labyrinth they must have nearly trod over the same ground again.

" I asked my informant if they had given any directions to the hunters, where they might probably meet with the remains of poor Dawson, or of Faulkner and his party? He said they had, but it was almost folly to have followed any directions they could have given, for they knew not where they had been.

" Of the thirty-five who survived the wreck only these five have been heard of, excepting two sailors of Faulkner's party, who were picked up by a man on another hunting excursion, about ninety miles distant, apparently lifeless, but they were taken to an adjacent settlement, where they recovered. They are almost certain Mr. Faulkner and his party must have perished in the woods.

" They all describe Faulkner to have been strong, active, and enterprising; and could any thing possibly have been effected for their preservation, he would have accomplished it The other officers of the 100th, expected much aid from these unfortunate young men. Each was proud of exerting himself; whilst the transports were lying about three miles from Portsmouth, they both swam to the ship—Mr. Faulkner climbed up the side very little fatigued, but Mr. Dawson was nearly exhausted.

" When the surviving five arrived in the barrack square at Quebec, how affecting was the scene! Men and women flocking round them with despair anxiously enquiring for some friend or brother, who was on board the unfortunate *Æneas*. Their answer was—" If you do not see him here, be sure he is dead; for of 347 souls, we five Irish lads, and two sailors, are the whole that remain alive." The tears and exclamations that followed are too mournful to describe—although I could go on with minuter particulars of these disastrous occurrences until I had swollen this letter to a folio volume, which, if either of the poor fellows live reach home, will probably be the case."

[From the Baltimore American.]

Deposition of Ensign Small.

SIR,—Hitherto actuated by too great a regard for private friendship, and a mistaken value for the opinion of designing men, I have suffered imprisonment and temporary disgrace rather than expose the facts within my knowledge; but now finding that I among many others was to be the dupe of intriguing characters, who under the appearance of friendship and false representations, intended to exalt themselves on the downfall of their country; in this moment of extreme peril it may be my duty as a citizen, but certainly is most incumbent on me as a soldier to develope the facts within my knowledge, which I do in the face of Heaven and the world, disregardless of the opinion of those for whom I have had an esteem, conscious that I shall have discharged but a sacred duty.

Several months ago, I was walking towards the barracks with lieut. Taylor, late in the army, when Lewis Kerr, esq. joined us; after drinking a little brandy and water, the latter and myself walked up town, and after some conversation respecting the Spanish aggressions and the profession of arms, he spoke something of Mexico, and requested me to call at another time and he would explain something which might interest me—I was then a citizen and done so. He obliged me to secrecy provided I did not come into the measure, which I did by swearing, " To use all lawful means to aid and assist in effecting the emancipation of Mexico and Peru." He said that Livingston, Workman, major Nott, the brothers Alexanders, and several of the first characters in the United States were concerned also. I can only tell you, Small, " that the officers of the army are generally concerned with us." I am not positively certain whether or not he said, Col. Burr and Dr. Watkins were of the party, but I apprehend he did; I am certain that he said that Mr. Keene and Henry Brown, (brother to the collector) were active in the business. He referred me to the latter, who said that he would endeavour to gain over Mr. Ferguson, teller of the bank, that he would be an acquisition, as he understood Spanish perfectly well. This was after some conversation on the subject, but I don't believe he ever done so, altho' he appeared warmly interested. Mr. Kerr told me the object was to seize Baton Rouge, erect the ancient Mexican standard—collect forces—that there would be vessels in the lake from New-Providence to assist—that they would seize Mobile, where it was expected there was 200,000 dollars, and that afterwards they would push on for the province of Taxos. He also said that for his part he was as comfortable as he could wish, but that his mind soared to something higher, and he would make the effort. He intended to have headed the party against Baton Rouge and advised me to gain as many as possible, particularly of the Montgomery Greens of which I was second lieutenant. On the commencement of our conversation he said, that Miranda's expedition was winked at by government, that he had been supplied with arms out of the arsenal at New-York, and in general held forth the idea, that goverment had its views in silently approbating the measure.

The business seemed to occupy much of the attention of judge Workman: He has told me that money would not be wanting, that they could seize on the banks, although he mentioned that with a smile. I have reason to believe that for many months passed he has had employed a Mr. John J. Connolly of this city in translating the laws of Mexico. I once had a conversation with Connolly on the subject, and since I returned from Natchitoches he observed to me, " Sure man, Burr is coming down, which side will you take Small?" To which I answered, I will take that side which honor and duty prescribes, the side " of my country" He appeared surprised and said that I was right.

I wrote a letter from Natchitoches to Judge Workman, giving him a friendly account of the country I passed through, and stating my regret that when so many clever fellows were so near the Spanish country that it could not be permitted for us to enter, but hoped the day would come when our country would sanction and advocate our erecting our standards on the walls of Mexico, in such case only I expressed a belief I should not stand alone among other officers in doing our utmost, provided positively that government sanctioned it. When I arrived here he expressed his uneasiness at not receiving my letter. He asked me what I had written, I told him, and said I did not care who seen it, and that I had nothing of a criminal nature to write or say and that, I would not be concerned in any thing against the government—he said I was right, and it was so with him; but it was neceesary to be cautious, that he understood the General meant to trample on the civil authority, and that all letters were intercepted. He many months ago asked me on what terms a fast sailing sch'r. could be had to go to New-Providence—he did not say for what purpose. Mr. Kerr once told me that the British general lord Hutchison, was a relation of his, that he should write to him to aid in procuring British assistance, and I believe, said that it had been proposed to him to go as agent to England, but that he presumed Livingston would be sent.

When Mr. Bradford, of the Orleans Gazette, had gone or was going to the states, I learnt, but from whom I do not recollect really, that he was going to the Western Country for the purpose of procuring auxiliaries; it strikes me that judge Workman told me so, but am not positive. Those transactions took place many months ago, and a very considerable period has elapsed that I heard nothing on the subject; at several times I was disposed to think the communication were for mere talk sake, but on the other hand, the talents and respectability of the characters forbid the supposition. It had occured to my mind at Natchitoches from reports received there respecting Burr, that these had designs different from that which they held forth, and observed to Lieut. Murry, that I had known of an association in New-Orleans, and that it appeared to me some designing men there had deceived severals. If I recollect well, I told Lieuts. Murry and Mead at different times, that if such an object as a division of the States was in comtemplation, that I abhorred the idea, and that I would shed the last drop of my blood in defence of the country—Murry, I think said " Certainly." Lieut. Platt often said that he feared he would be suspected, from the circumstances of a *Mr.* Swartwout being intimate with him. He has several times said " Small keep your self cool you'll be amused presently." I conjectured what he alluded to, but he never would explain. Coming down the river in Captain Furgus' boat, I asked was it true that Secretary Mead refused the General five hundred men, Lieut. Mead said yes, that it was true, and that had he been in the secretary's place he would have done the same thing. He afterwards said in the presence of myself and some other officers at the Willow Grove, that General Wilkinson was suspected of being concerned; I replied it could not be possible. I understood last summer that Captain Cooper was an active person. I have since had conversation with him on the subject, but however of little consequence; with Lieut. Henderson I had at the time also some conversation in consequence of what Mr. Kerr told me, " that the officers were concerned"—but it amounted to no more than uninteresting observations on the subject.

I had long since understood that Lieut. Taylor and Ensign Mead had stopped at Baton Rouge for the purpose of reconoitering the fort; that they had dined with the governor—from whom I heard this I do not recollect, I was then a citizen and did understand that the officers generally intended resigning their commissions. During all these communications and transactions, the idea was ever held up, the private sanction of the government, which I have ever since I returned to New-Orleans suspected strongly to be a mere catch to ensnare the thoughtless and unreflecting into acts of infamy. A regard for the feelings of private friendship has hitherto kept me silent under imprisonment and sufferings; but justice to my country and to my character, has induced me to state these the whole facts, with a solemn assurance, that I never could for a moment intentionally have committed any act or harboured a sentiment unworthy of the cloth which I have the honor to wear. I have done my duty unreservedly.

Remain very respectfully, &c.

FRANCIS W. SMALL,
Ensign second regiment

In confinement, 10th January, 1807.

His Excellency,
Gen. J. WILKINSON.

N. B. I recollect to have asked judge Workman, was the governor acquainted with or concerned in the enterprize—his reply was, " The governor is a mauled Bitch."

(Signed) *FRANCIS W. SMALL.*

Sworn before me this 11th day of Jan. 1807.
(Signed) *GEORGE POLLOCK,*
Justice of the Peace for the county of Orleans.

BOSTON, *March* 9.

The ship Hermoine, capt. Hopkins, arrived at this port, on Saturday, from Liverpool; and has furnished us with three London papers of a later date, than before received, the 13th, 16th, and 17th Jan. He had London papers to the 22d Jan. but gave them to the officer of a British vessel that boarded him; a circumstance, in the present state of affairs, much to be regretted.

We have made a faithful and impartial collation from the papers we have received:—But it may not be amiss to observe, that nearly all the war accounts come through French mediums " more or less;" and that great allowance is to be made for their inflation and flexure.

A London paper of the 17th Jan. states, as a report received through various channels, from Holland and France, that daily engagements had taken place between the French and Russians, for twelve successive days up to the 2d Jan. the result of which was that the French were ultimately defeated, with the loss of 50,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, and all their cannon.—This intelligence, adds the English paper, we believe will shortly be confirmed. So far back as the end of the first week in December, the Russian force in Poland amounted to 140,000 men.

In addition to the intelligence received in the papers, we learn, by capt. Messervey, that Bonaparte arrived in Paris, about the 20th Jan. that he was collecting more troops, and putting in requisition as many as he could find; that, 14,000 men were required from Bordeaux, to join the grand army in Poland; that, there had been several recent actions with the Russians; and that in the last battle, when each army consisted of 140,000 the Russians gained the advantage.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 16.

The sch'r Perseverance, capt. Messervy, arrived at Marblehead on Friday last in 39 days from Bordeaux. He has brought papers down to Jan. 21.

The French have at length measured swords with the Russians and gained a victory.

Capt Messervy confirms the account of a dreadful malady having appeared in the French armies, and of its having been very destructive. He reports also, that the emperor had return to Paris before he sailed.

FORTY FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

PULTUSK, DEC. 30, 1806.

The battle Czarnowo, that of Nasielsk, that of Kursomb, the affair of cavalry at Lopaczyn, have been followed by the battles of Golymin and Pultusk—and the entire and precipate retreat of the Russian armies has terminated both the year and the campaign.

BATTLE OF PULTUSK.

Marshal Lannes could not arrive opposite Pultusk before the morning of 26th. All the corps of Bonigsen were concentrated in the night.——The Russian division which had been beat at Nasielsk, and pursued by the third division, commanded by marshal Davoust, entered the camp of Pultusk two hours after midnight. At 10 o'clock marshal Lannes attacked, having Suchet's division in the first line, that of Caza in the second, and that of Gudin in the third division of the army commanded by gen. Darltanna, upon his left.

The combat was spirited. After a few struggles the enemy was overpowered.—The 17th regiment of light infantry, and the 34th, covered themselves with glory. Gen. Vedel and Claparede were wounded. Gen. Trieliard, commanded the light cavalry of the army, gen. Boussard, commanding a brigade of the division of the dragoons of Beker, col. Barthelemy of the 15th regiment of dragoons, were wounded by grape shot. Voisin, aid to gen. Shuchet, both fell with glory.

Marshal Lannes was slightly touched with a ball. The 5th corps of the army here exhibited what brave men are able to perform, and the immence superiority of the French Infantry over that of other nations. Marshal Lannes, although he had been for ten days sick would follow his corps. The 85th regiment sustained many's charges of cavalry, with coolness and success. The enemy the same night sounded a retreat and retired to Ostrodenka.

BATTLE OF GOLYMIN.

While the corps of Benigsen was at Pultusk and beaten there, that of Buxho Uden joined Golymin at night. The division Panin of this corps which had been attacked the evening before by the grand duke of Berg, another division which has been beaten at Nasielsk, arrived by different routs at the camp of Golymin.

Marshall Davoust, who pursued the enemy from Nasielsk came up with, charged them and chased them from a wood near the camp of Golymin. At the time marshal Angereau, arrived at Golaczima, took the enemy in flank. The general of Brigade, Lapine, with the 16th light infantry, carried at the point of the bayonet a village which served as a point of support to the enemy. The division of Huedelait displayed and marched for it. Three hours after noon the fire was the hottest. The grand duke of Berg executed with the greatest success many charges, in which Klein's division of dragoons distinguished themselves. Notwithstanding evening came on too soon, the combat continued till eleven at night. The enemy retreated in disorder, leaving their artillery, bag and baggage, and many dead. All the enemy's columns retired to Ostrokerka.

Gen. Fenerolle, commanding a brigade of dragoons was killed. The intrepid gen. Rapp, the emperor's aid du camp, was wounded at the head of a division of dragoons. Col. Smile, of the brave 24th of the line, was wounded. Marshal Angereau had his horse killed under him.

Nevertheless, marshal Soult, with his corps had already arrived at Malati, two leagues from Makow; but the badness of the roads, from the rains and thaws retarded his march and saved the Russian army, of which, without this accident, not a man would have escaped. The good fortune of the army at Benigsen and that of Buxhounden should have terminated on the other side of the Orjce; but all the intended movements were defeated by the thaws which caused the artillery to be two days in making three leagues.

Altogether, the Russians have lost 80 pieces of cannon, all their waggons, more than 1000 baggage carriages, 12,000 men killed, wounded or made prisoners—The movements of the French and Russian columns, will be an object of curiosity for military men, when they are traced upon the map. They will then see upon how slender a thread hung the capture or annihilation of this army, and all the effect of a single fault committed by the Russian general.

We have lost 800 men killed, and have had 2,000 wounded. At length, finding himself master of the enemy's artillery, and all their positions, and having driven them more than 40 leagues, the emperor has ordered his army into winter quarters.

Before this expedition, the Russian officers declared, that they had 150,000 men. Now they do not pretend to reckon half that number Shall we believe their report before or after it?

Extract of a letter from Matthew and Alexander Buchanan, belonging to the Miranda expedition, to their relations in New-York, *dated*

Carthagena Prison, Dec. 30, 1806.

" Since we wrote you last, giving a full account of our unfortunate capture and situation, nothing extraordinary has happened us.—We are still kept in close confinement, loaded with chains, and death staring us in the face.—Unless our country will interfere in our behalf, there is not the most distant hope of our ever effecting our liberty. We have been very ill, but have recovered our health. Several of our unfortunate companions are already dead, and considering our miserable situation, poor living, scanty allowance, exposed to fevers and other diseases incidental to this climate, it is surprising to me that one of us is survived so long. Benjamin Davis, and Wm. Long, of your city, are well, and pass our window in chains to and from their labour every day.—John Scot has lost his hearing, is very low, and cannot live many days. Of the number confined in the cell with us, two only have died."

We are inclined to believe that the treaty between Great Britain and the U. States will be laid before the Senate, notwithstanding all the declarations to the contrary by the friends of the administration. We therefore expect to see the Senate assembled for that purpose ere long—it is our firm belief that the Treaty will be found more advantageous to the United States than it has been represented—and it is not improbable the ratification may be advised.

Wash. Fed.

The ship Eleanor, capt. Keating, and ship Cornelia, capt. Hunt, arrived at Portland on the 7th inst. from Liverpool, which place they left on the 25th January; but they brought no papers, and but a few letters. Capt. Keating informs, that the account of the sickly state of the French army in Poland was contradicted in the London papers previous to his sailing.

BOSTON, *March* 12.

[*Capt. Allen, who arrived here on Friday last from Malaga, furnished us with the letter, which he received from the American Consul at that place, on the eve of his departure.*]

(CIRCULAR.)

United States Ship Constitution.
Gibraltar-Bay *Dec.* 20, 1806.

SIR—The Tunisian Ambassador left this on the 3d inst. for Tunis, carrying with him impressions not the most favourable towards our Government, which may induce the Bey to act in a hostile manner to our flag; in consequence of which, I think it prudent to advise you of the circumstance, and recommend to commanders of American vessels not to sail without being convinced that hostilities have not commenced.

The present force under my command, are, the Constitution, brig Hornet, and sch'r. Enterprize, with which I shall render every service in my power to the commerce of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HUGH G. CAMPBELL.

Wm. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

A true Copy. *Malaga, Dec.* 30, 1806.
WM. KIRKPATRICK.

SPAIN.—There is something mysterious (says the Norfolk Ledger) in the conduct of Spain at this moment, that merits attention. It is a fact that a *British* frigate lately went to La Vera Cruz and took in *Three Millions* of *Dollars*, with which she sailed about the latter end of January. Two other British frigates were momently expected, (and some reports say they had arrived) to take off Eight millions more. We know of a certainty that several *American vessels* have been hired to go to La Vera Cruz, to take off specie. These vessels have Spanish permissions of course, and they are furnished with British passports. These things would not be done without an understanding between the two gvernments.

The following communication was received this morning through the post office.

A literary gentleman lately arrived in this city from England, furnishes us with the following curious information. On the sixteenth day of June, 1796, one hundred young scientific gentlemen, who had then just finished their education in the colleges of England and Scotland, met by appointment at Yarmouth, where they resolved, under the strictest injunction of secrecy, " that each of them should, in order to gain correct information, of the world, and

of the customs, manners and dispositions of mankind, quit their native Island, and reside for ten years successively in different foreign countries particularly specified; and that they shoud on the first day of September, 1807, again meet in London for the purpose of reading over their different journals and of preparing the same for publication." This strange resolution was actually put in practice, and on the 1st day of Jan. 1807, it was known to some scientific gentlemen in London, that thirteen of the young adventurers had died, and that the remaining eighty-seven would certainly meet next summer according to agreement. It was said that one of these adventurers had constantly resided in the city of New-York, where he had collected a most valuable mass of information. T. M.

[N. Y. *Com. Ad.*

—

A London paper of Jan. 18th, says, "The report of the death of the Queen of Prussia is unfounded."

"It has been ascertained, (says the same paper) that the dreadful earthquake at Naples, in July last, upwards of 30,000 inhabitants lost their lives in the county of Molina."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, March 31, 1807.

A letter from a gentleman at Natchez to his friend in this place, dated February 16th, says, "The second in command at Baton Rouge (a Spanish garrison) has been arrested by Governor Grandpre, as being concerned in Burr's conspiracy, and sent to Pensacola in irons. A part of the army is hourly expected here, and a squadron of gun-boats, *&c.* under the command of Captain Shaw, is stationed in the river opposite this place."

—

Pultusk, or *Pultuska*, the head-quarters of the French grand army on the 30th of December, is a town of Great Poland, in the palitinate of Mozavia, seated on the river Nareu, 20 miles N. E. of Warsaw.

—

The report of the death of Mungo Parke, who was said to have fallen a victim in the interior of Africa, is now found to be untrue.—Accounts were received of him at Cambridge in England, in October last, which stated his arrival at Tombuctoo, and that he is on his return home. (Nassau pap.

—

THE SPANIARDS AGAIN.

There is a report which has been current in town yesterday and to day, that on Monday an express arrived at the seat of government, charged with dispatches from govornor Claiborne, of the Orleans territory. These dispatches are said to state, that a war with Spain was become inevitable—that the Spaniards have become insufferably insolent—that they are collecting at different points in considerable force, and some have the report that they actually crossed the Sabine, and have taken possession of their former position in the neighbourhood of Natchitoches.

We know not what degree of credit is due to this report; but some of the knowing ones speak of it as true beyond doubt. The National Intelligencer of this morning is silent on the subject.

[*Wash. Fed.*

—

ANECDOTE.

At the date of the last accounts there was no prospect, that Prussia had sued for peace. Nor indeed was there any that Bonaparte would grant her any. The French bulletins say, the king of Prussia fought valiantly in the field. How he will support his reverses remains to be learnt. He will perhaps bear in mind the undaunted courage and unshaken fortitude of his predecessor, Frederick the Great, when assailed on all sides, defeated at all points, and, at one time, possessed of not even an acre of ground in his own dominions. The following little anecdote will evince the state of his mind the day previous to the battle of Rosbach, which was to decide the fate of Prussia: One of his chasseurs, dispirited by defeat, hunger and cold, deserted his brethren in arms, but was soon taken and brought to the king. The soldier abashed, agitated and confused, was asked by his majesty why he deserted his sovereign? "Because," said the soldier, "our situation was hopeless." At this answer the king paused. "Well," said the king, "return immediately to your ranks, let my mercy urge you to act with zeal for your prince, and inspire your comrades to do the same. We shall have a battle to-morrow, the event of which will decide your fate and mine—if unsuccessfull you and I will desert together." On the following day the battle of Rosbach took place—the Prussians "fought and conquered," recovered Magdeburg, and routed the contending army in every following engagement. The Chasseur presented himself before the king, covered with wounds, who taking him by the hand assured him he was well satisfied that he had done his duty, and ordered provision to be made for him during his life. [*Lon. Pap.*

Abraham Barclay,

WINDSOR CHAIR-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Ensel at the corner of Market and Water Street, where he continues to carry on the Chair-making business in all its various branches, and has constantly on hand a large assortment of CHAIRS, and hopes by his attention to merit a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1807.

TICKETS,

IN THE

Vincennes University Lottery,

(Price Five Dollars,)

For Sale at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Companies may be supplied with any number, and no money will be required until the drawing commences.

ROBERT WELSH,

BOOT & SHOE MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his shop in Market Street, corner of Front Street, and adjoining Mr. Porter's Nail Factory, where he will be happy to supply all those who may call on him, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction, both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He likewise informs traders and others that he constantly keeps a handsome assortment of *ready made* BOOTS and SHOES, which he will warrant good, and which he will sell wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1807. tf.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

BY DAVID M'KEEHAN, BOOKSELLER,

A JOURNAL

OF THE

VOYAGES & TRAVELS

OF

A CORPS OF DISCOVERY,

Under the command of

CAPTAIN LEWIS AND CAPTAIN CLARKE

Of the Army of the United States,

FROM

THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER MISSOURI THROUGH THE INTERIOR PARTS OF NORTH AMERICA TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

During the years 1804, 1805 & 1806.

CONTAINING

An authentic relation of the most interesting transactions during the expedition;—A description of the country, and *an account of its inhabitants, soil, climate, curiosities, & vegetable and animal productions.*

BY PATRICK GASS,

One of the persons employed in the expedition:

WITH

GEOGRAPHICAL & EXPLANATORY NOTES,

By the Publisher.

TO recommend the correctness of this work, the publisher begs leave to state, that at the different resting places during the expedition, the several journals were brought together, compared, corrected, and the blanks, which had been unavoidably left, filled up; and that, since he became the proprietor, in order to render it more useful and acceptable, he has undertaken and completed the labourious task of arranging and transcribing the whole of it. To this he will add, the following extract from a certificate delivered by Captain Lewis to Mr. Gass, dated St. Louis, 10th Oct. 1806.

"As a tribute justly due to the merits of the "said *Patrick Gass*, I with chearfulness de- "clare, that the ample support, which he gave "me, under every difficulty; the manly firm- "ness, which he evinced on every occasion; "and the fortitude with which he bore the fa- "tigues and painful sufferings incident to that "long voyage, intitles him to my highest con- "fidence and sincere thanks, while it eminently "recommends him to the consideration and "respect of his fellow citizens."

Conditions.

I. This work will be published in one volume duodecimo; and is expected to contain near 300 pages.

II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar, handsomely bound in boards. As the expence, however, of publishing an edition sufficiently large to meet the demands for this work, including the original purchase money, will be very considerable; those who pay in advance, will be intitled to a discount of 12 1-2 per cent.

III. Those who obtain ten subscribers and become responsible for the payment of the subscription money shall receive one copy gratis.

☞ The work will be ready for delivery in two months from this date.

*** Subscriptions will be received at the Store of the publisher, and at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, March 23d, 1807.

PROPOSALS,

FOR building a BRIDGE over Chartiers Creek, where the road from Pittsburgh to Canonsburgh, crosses the said Creek, will be received at the Commissioners Office, in Pittsburgh, until the 9th of April next.

WM. M'CLURE,
JAMES SAMPLE,
JOHN DARRAGH. } Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1807.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of SUMRALL and M'CULLOGH, Boat Builders, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against said firm are requested to present their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN SUMRALL.
JOS. M'CULLOGH.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1807.

N. B. The BOAT BUILDING will be carried on as usual by

JOSEPH M'CULLOGH.

March 24th, 1807.

Just received by

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

And for Sale at his

Book and Stationary Store,

Opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

Sullivan's large Map of the United States, handsomely coloured, on canvas with Head-piece and roller.
Strong's Sermons, 2 vols.
Massillon's ditto 2 vols.
Hunter on the Blood, 2 vols.
Walker's Dictionary
Cumberland's Memoir's
Young Roscius
Beauties of the Botanic Garden
History of Bonaparte
She lives in hopes, a novel
Ross's Latin Grammer
Dwight's Geography
American Tutor's Assistant
A variety of small books for children
Quarto blank books
Receipt books
Memorandum do.
Reeve's best colours, in boxes of 12 and 18 cakes
Glass fountain inkstands
Best pocket inkholders
Fools cap paper, No. 1, 2, 3
Best quarto post
Common do.
Royal paper, largest size
Imperial do. do.
Best royal hot pressed drawing paper
Ditto medium, do. ditto
Best fine parchment
Quills of different prices, &c. &c.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mark Deary, deceased, by note or otherwise, are requested to make payment before the 22d day of April next, to the subscribers, as at the expiration of above date we are determined to deliver the Notes into the hands of GEORGE ROBINSON, Esq. also, all who have claims against the estate, are desired to render their accounts for settlement immediately.

WM. GORMLY,
THOS. HAZELTON. } Adm's.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1807.

N. B. Two Rooms and a Garden to Let. Enquire as above.

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh,

and the Patrons of Literature and the Fine Arts in general.

THE subscriber returns his warmest thanks for the patronage which he has received from the citizens of Pittsburgh—the gratitude of his pupils and of their parents has been flattering and manifested in the most interesting manner—the approbation of good men is a powerful incentive to a discharge of his duty—he hopes it will lead him to farther exertions.

His thanks are due to the Trustees of the Pittsburgh Academy—honoured with their confidence he will proceed to teach the *French* and *German* Languages, and to give lessons in *Drawing*, in the *PITTSBURGH ACADEMY*, on the 23d inst. The greatest attention shall be paid to the morals of his pupils—no vices he trusts shall be known amongst them. He hopes that whilst his pupils are aspiring to the temple of science and of taste, they will approach it in the path of virtue.

CHRISTOPH FREIDRICH SCHEWE,

Pastor of the German Church, Pittsburgh, and formerly Professor of the European northern Languages and Drawing in the Lycée Academique in Paris.

March 12, 1807.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the first of April next, That commodious store room and dwelling house now occupied by Mr. Joseph Davis, on the south side of Market street, between Third and Fourth streets It is a long established stand for business, and will be rented on reasonable terms. For information apply to

A. BEELEN.

March 18, 1807.

TAVERN.

—

Sign of the Buck.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced *Tavern-keeping*, in that commodious House, on the west side of the Court house, formerly occupied by *John Reed*, and lately by *Mr. Bobts*. The House and Stable are in good repair, and well supplied with the best materials for the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom.

A few gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding. Horses taken to Hay by the month, or shorter time. Grain by the bushel, and Hay by the hundred, on reasonable terms:—Also, the best of Wines, Spirits, Brandy, and other liquors, for sale, by the gallon or quart, at the lowest prices. JOHN WILSON.

Pittsburgh, *March* 31st, 1807.

PHILIP GILLAND,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he will open TAVERN, the first of April next, in the house of the late Robert Henderson, *(sign of Thomas Jefferson,)* in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he will be well supplied with a choice assortment of Liquors, Hay and Oats, of the best quality. The house is large and well calculated for the reception of genteel company, with commodious stabling adjoining the premises. As a house of entertainment, it is well known for its respectability. Every necessary attention shall be paid to travellers, as well as town and country customers.

N. B. Six or eight genteel boarders will be accommodated.

Pittsburgh, March 16th, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 393 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

GENEVA GLASS.

—

THE *Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has the AGENCY of the GENEVA GLASS WORKS for this place, and that he has now on hand a general assortment of Glass, which will be sold at the usual prices.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1806. tf.

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

By yesterday's Mail.

BOSTON, *March* 14.

Very late from Europe.—The arrival, yesterday afternoon, of the ship packet, capt. Scott in the short passage of 26 days from Liverpool, has given us full files of London papers as late as the 12th of Feb.

French Bulletins, to No. 52, inclusive, are received. It will be seen, by the sketches we have given of them, that the last is dated in Warsaw, and that the French H. Q. had retrogaded. Excepting the capitulation of Breslau, *&c.* in Silessia, no military event of note had occured, posterior to the battle of Pultusk.

A Russian official account, and an abstract of other official particulars of the battle of Pultusk, *&c.* are also received. The Russians, though forced eventually to retreat, lay claim to a partial victory. They retired in good order, and the French acknowledge they did not think it prudent to follow them. The battle was hard fought, and the ground dearly purchased.—The Russians say, Bonaparte commanded in person, and we know that one of his aids [Rapp] was wounded; and another [Sugar] taken prisoner and sent to Russia. At the last date, the Russian army under general Kamenskoy, was concentrated near Warsaw, *&c.* and were speedily to assume offensive operations. The Russians had retired eleven miles east of Pultusk previous to the battle of the 26th.

☞ The emperor Napoleon had not (as reported by the *Marblehead* arrival) quitted his army. The empress Josephine had arrived at Paris. *(Boston Centinel.)*

Interesting to the Afflicted.

A FRESH supply of the following genuine *Medicines* has just been received direct from the sole proprietor's *Patent Medicine Warehouse*, No. 56, Maiden Lane, *New-York*. These celebrated Remedies have been in use for upwards of 7 years past throughout the United States, during which time they have probably cured more persons than all the medicines heretofore made public in America. Perhaps their greatest recommendation i , that they have been, and still are, counterfeited in most of the large cities of the Union:—therefore apply only to ANTHONY BEELEN, where the genuine kind may be had, he being appointed sole Agent for Pittsburgh.

—

Patent & Family Medicines,

Many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchased at a retail store ; they are recommended for

Worms,
Coughs and Colds,
Asthma,
Consumption,
Gout,
Rheumatism,
Sprains,
Palsy,
Head-ache,
Tooth-ache,
Corns,
Itch,
Diseases of the Eyes,
Ring Worms, Tetters, &c.
Inward Weaknesses
Nervous Disorders,
Female complaints,
Hooping Cough, &c.

—

HAMILTON'S

Essence and Extract of Mustard ;

A safe and effectual remedy for

Acute and Cronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swellings, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Pain in the Face and Neck, &c.

—

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is proved by long and extensive experience, to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders
Consumptions,
Lowness of spirits
Loss of appetite
Impurity of blood
Hysterical affections
Inward weaknesses
Seminal weaknesses
Fleuralbus, or whites
Obstinate gleets
Barrenness
Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Indigestion
Melancholy
Gout in the stomach
Pains in the limbs
Relaxations
Involuntary emissions
Impotency, &c. &c.

—

Infallible Ague and Fever D[rops]

For the cure of agues, remitent and intermitent fevers.

Thousands can testify their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual : and not one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

—

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, speedily removing inflamations, defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfull strengthening weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of all kinds of head-ache.

—

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted a certain remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

" An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers, is recommended

HAHN's Anti Billious Pills.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situatioin and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and might be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

HAHN's True and Genuine German Corn Plaister,

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The Genuine Persian Lotion,

For Tetters, Ring Worms, Pimples, &c.

—

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

—

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Those whom this may unfortunately concern, are informed, that a fresh supply has now been received, of

THE PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and least inconvenience possible.

—

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore-throats, and approaching consumptions.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hampstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility, occasioned thereby—yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians ; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated and every other symptom rapidly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past enjoyed without interruption.

—

From Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN—I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary ; I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soarness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

—

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which (there is reason to believe) have within six years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND *persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness, in the stomach and bowels.*

To the Proprietor of Hamilton's Lozenges.

I had been a long time afflicted with a violent and gnawing pain in my stomach, a dull heavy continual headache, with a frequent swimming in my head, accompanied with dimness of sight, and sometimes partial blindness; and was rendered incapable of attending my business, thro' loss of strength ; sometimes could scarcely eat a morsel for two or three days ; when my appetite would become astonishingly voracious. I firmly believed myself to be in a consumption, which must soon put a period to my life ; when happily hearing of several cures performed by Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, in complaints which could not be accounted for ; I took two doses, which expelled an incredible number of small sharp pointed worms: in short, I now enjoy as perfect health and strength, as ever I did in my life, and I believe my cure to be entirely effected by means of your medicine.

My brother, witnessing its surprising efficacy, was induced to take a dose tho' in tolerable health, which occasioned him likewise to void a great quantity of worms of the same kind, and thereby probably prevented his experiencing those dreadful disorders with which I was afflicted.

A sincere desire that others in similar circumstances may receive the same benefit, is the reason for my sending you this account. Yours, very respectfully,

AQUILA GOLDING.

At the Mills, Hartford Road, two miles from Baltimore.

—

☞ *Note—Apply only to* ANTHONY BEELEN, *Pittsburgh. Sold wholesale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane, New-York.*

LANDS FOR SALE.

—

200 Acres in 3d *D*onation district, being Lot No. 472, situate near the Whiteoak spring, on the Franklin road.

Also 325 acres of patented Land, situate on Travis Creek, Beaver County, adjoining lands of William Laughlin, James Hartford, and others, with a small improvement thereon.

These lands will be sold at *E. DENNY's* Auction room in PITTSBURGH, on the 9th of April next, if not sooner disposed of at private sale.

The terms of sale, and particulars of the titles will be made known to any applicant by JAMES ROSS, Esq. PITTSBURGH.

Feb. 28th, 1807.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania.

JOHN SIMONSON.

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease.

JOHN SIMONSON.

February 12, 1807. tf.

LOOKING GLASSES.

—

A QUANTITY OF THE BEST

Imported Looking Glasses,

For Sale (for Cash only) by

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,
Front Street.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 27th, 1807.

N. B. Clock and Picture Glasses of any dimension, by the above. tf.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family ; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

I WISH to sell a *GRIST MILL*, with one hundred and sixty Acres of Land, situate in Belmont county, Ohio, about four miles from St. Clair'sville. This property is in the heart of a rich and populous country ; the Mill is on a good stream of water, and the great road from Wheling to Chillicothe and Limestone passes through the neighbourhood. For terms apply to the subscriber in Wheling.

C. HAMMOND.

February 2d, 1807. tf.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has just commenced the

Gold, Silver Smith & Watch *Business,*

IN Market Street, a few doors above Mr. John Scull's corner. Having served a regular apprenticeship in one of the first Shops n Philadelphia, he will engage to perform in some of the most difficult branches of the business (such as Plate Gold work, &c.) equal to any thing done in the City and at the lowest prices. He hopes, by his attention, punctuality, and experience in the business, to merit the patronage of the public.

☞ An Aprentice wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, October 26, 1806.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double, for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reying-scives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plaisterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the first of April next,

A Two Story Brick House,

In the Diamond,

Now occupied by *Mr. James M'Dowell.*

For terms apply to

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1807. tf

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 158 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.